

I  
Rural District Council of Chanctonbury

---

ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
FOR THE YEAR  
1970

ROSETTA C. BARKER, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.



Rural District Council of Chancetonbury

---

ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
FOR THE YEAR  
1970

ROSETTA C. BARKER, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.



## C O N T E N T S

Public Health and Works Committee	..	..	..	1
Public Health Department Staff	..	..	..	2
Introduction	..	..	..	3
Social Conditions and Statistics	..	..	..	5
Infectious Diseases and Food Poisoning	..	..	..	14
Sanitary Circumstances of the District	..	..	..	17
Food and Food Premises	..	..	..	26
Housing	..	..	..	35
Factories, Shops and Offices	..	..	..	38
Summary of work carried out by the Public Health Inspectors	..	..	..	44
Services provided by other authorities	..	..	..	46

PUBLIC HEALTH AND WORKS COMMITTEE \*

---

Chairman - Mr. Benson Coleman

Vice Chairman - Mr. F. W. Eddolls

Members

Mr. W. J. Allfrey  
Mrs. M. E. Ashton  
Mrs. A. D. Atkins  
Mr. P. E. H. Chambers  
Mr. D. R. Emsley  
Mrs. M. I. Dingemans

Mr. J. S. Gardner  
Miss P. H. Pease  
Mrs. S. Rathbone  
Mr. T. Rowland  
Mr. C. S. Scotcher  
Mr. H. J. Skinner

\* as at May, 1970

- oOo -

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF

---

Medical Officer of Health - Rosetta Barker,  
M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Senior Public Health  
Inspector - A. R. Moore \*

Public Health Inspector - J. C. Clayden \*

Clerical Staff - Miss C. A. Cheney  
Mrs. K. M. Carpenter

Rodent Operator - S. Vickers

- \* Holds (a) The Certificate of the late Royal  
Sanitary Institute and Sanitary  
Inspectors Examination Joint Board.
- (b) The Certificate of the late Royal  
Sanitary Institute for Inspection  
of Meat and Other Foods.

- oOo -

Telephone:  
Shoreham-by-Sea 4242

Public Health Department,  
St. Wilfrid's,  
Ham Road,  
Shoreham-by-Sea,  
Sussex. BN4 6PR

July, 1971.

To the Chairman and Members of the  
Chanctonbury Rural District Council.

I submit my Annual Report for the year 1970, compiled in accordance with the requirements of the Public Health Officers Regulations, 1959, and the Department of Health and Social Security Circular 1/71.

Chanctonbury's estimated Mid-Year Home Population was 27,000, being 660 more than in 1969.

The adjusted Birth Rate for Chanctonbury was 18.0 (16.0 for England and Wales) compared with 17.8 in 1969 (England and Wales 16.3). The Birth Rate is the second highest for the rural districts in West Sussex in 1970, the highest being 22.7 in Worthing, and the lowest 10.4 in Midhurst. The illegitimate live births formed 7% of all live births (England and Wales 8), compared with 3% in 1969 (England and Wales 8).

The adjusted Death Rate was 9.7 (England and Wales 11.7), compared with 9.9 for 1969 (England and Wales 11.9). This was the third highest rate for the rural districts in West Sussex in 1970 the highest being 10.5 in Midhurst, and the lowest 8.9 in Worthing.

The cancer death rate was slightly higher in 1970 than in 1969. Deaths from cancer in 1970 and 1969, respectively, numbered males - 54, females - 35, out of 374 total deaths, and males - 40, females - 40, out of 371 total deaths. The numbers for 1969 represented 21.5% of deaths from all causes and a Death Rate (i.e. deaths per 1,000 of Home Population) of 3.0. In 1970, the percentage was 24% and the Death Rate was 3.3. The cancer death rate for the rural districts ranges between 2.6 (Horsham), and 3.5 (Petworth).

The Death Rate for Ischaemic Heart Disease was 3.1 (3.9 in 1969).

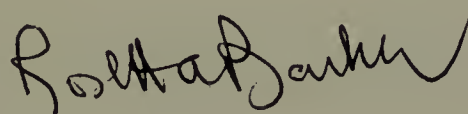
The Death Rate from all causes showed a very slight decrease in 1970, but unfortunately the Infant Mortality Rate was very high.

There were 10 deaths of infants under one year giving an Infant Mortality Rate of 26 (England and Wales 18), as compared with a rate of 3 for 1969 (England and Wales 18).

As regards infectious disease it is a matter of concern to find that there is so much salmonella infection of animals. During the year information was received from the Divisional Veterinary Officer, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food of salmonella infection on 8 farms in the District. This presents a serious problem in the control of infection in humans.

In 1970 in accordance with the Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations 1968, it was necessary for a Notice to be served in respect of a food handler found to be suffering from dysentery.

I thank the other Chief Officers for information they have provided me with for this Report, and the staff of my Department for their work during the year.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Robert Barker', with a stylized, flowing script.

Medical Officer of Health.

# S O C I A L   C O N D I T I O N S   A N D   S T A T I S T I C S

The Chanctonbury Rural District comprises 18 parishes and covers 56,327 acres or almost 88 square miles.

Running east and west through the district are the South Downs rising to a height of approximately 800 feet at Chanctonbury Ring from which the Rural District derives its name. Two river valleys, the Adur and the Arun cut through this range, the River Adur finding its outlet to the sea at Shoreham-by-Sea, and the River Arun at Littlehampton.

The District is mainly residential, the countryside being most attractive and with a history dating back to prehistoric times.

Industrial undertakings include 30 factories and mills and 9 mineral producing hereditaments.

## GENERAL STATISTICS

Area in acres	56,327
Registrar General's Estimated Mid-Year Home Population	27,000
Density of population persons per acre	0.48
Rateable Value 1st April, 1970	£1,424,390
Estimated product of 1d. rate (1970/1971) .	£5,750
No. of dwellings in the District	10,328
Council dwellings as percentage of all dwellings	21.3

The Chanctonbury Rural District Council consists of twenty-three members, there being two members for each of the parishes of Henfield, Pulborough, Steyning, and Storrington and Upper Beeding. The other parishes, viz: Amberley, Ashington, Ashurst, Bramber, Coldwaltham, Parham, Shermanbury, Sullington, Thakeham, Washington, West Chiltington, Wiston and Woodmancote each have one member.

Below are shown the location and acreage of the Public Open Spaces in the District :-

<u>Location</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
Batts, Henfield	0.53
Henfield Commons comprising Henfield Common, Broadmere Common, Oreham Common and Hundred Steddle Waste	73.00
St. Cuthmans Field, Jarvis Field and Fletchers Croft, Steyning	4.00
Sullington Warren	35.00
Hyde Street, Upper Beeding	1.00
Hayling Pond, West Chiltington	0.267

The larger parishes have public recreation grounds, and local clubs provide facilities for cricket, football, tennis, bowls and other outdoor recreational activities.

-oOo-

1970

## VITAL STATISTICS - NUMBERS

		CHANCTONBURY RURAL DISTRICT			ENGLAND AND WALES (TOTAL)
		Males	Females	Total	
ESTIMATED MID-YEAR HOME POPULATION		-	-	27,000	48,987,700
LIVE BIRTHS	Total	204	178	382	784,482
	Legitimate	189	168	357	719,738
	Illegitimate	15	10	25	64,744
STILLBIRTHS	Total	2	4	6	10,341
	Legitimate	2	3	5	9,297
	Illegitimate	-	1	1	1,044
TOTAL LIVE AND STILLBIRTHS	Total	206	182	388	794,823
	Legitimate	191	171	362	729,035
	Illegitimate	15	11	26	65,788
DEATHS OF INFANTS					
Under 1 year of age	Total	4	6	10	14,269
	Legitimate	3	6	9	12,592
	Illegitimate	1	-	1	1,677
Under 4 weeks of age	Total	3	6	9	9,663
	Legitimate	3	6	9	8,548
	Illegitimate	-	-	-	1,115
Under 1 week of age	Total	2	5	7	8,328
	Legitimate	2	5	7	7,343
	Illegitimate	-	-	-	985
DEATHS - ALL AGES		207	167	374	575,208

## VITAL STATISTICS - RATES

	CHANCOTONBURY RURAL DISTRICT	ENGLAND AND WALES
LIVE BIRTH RATES ETC.		
Livebirths per 1,000 home population (crude rate)	14.1	16.0
Area comparability factor	1.28	1.00
Local adjusted rate	18.0	16.0
Ratio of local adjusted rate to national rate	1.13	1.00
Illegitimate live births as percentage of all live births	7	8
STILLBIRTH RATE		
Stillbirths per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	15	13
INFANT MORTALITY RATES		
Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births	26	18
Deaths of legitimate infants under 1 year per 1,000 legitimate live births	25	17
Deaths of illegitimate infants under 1 year per 1,000 illegitimate live births	40	26
Neonatal mortality rate (Deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 live births)	24	12
Early neonatal mortality rate (Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	18	11
Perinatal mortality rate (Stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)	34	23
DEATHS RATES, ETC. - ALL AGES		
Deaths per 1,000 home population (crude rate)	13.9	11.7
Area comparability factor	.70	1.00
Local adjusted rate	9.7	11.7
Ratio of local adjusted rate to national rate	.83	1.00

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE DURING 1970 IN THE RURAL DISTRICT OF CHANTONBURY

[illegible]

[illegible]

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE DURING 1970 IN THE RURAL DISTRICT OF CHANCTONBURY (CONT.)

CAUSE OF DEATH	SEX	TOTAL ALL AGES	UNDER 4 WEEKS	4 WEEKS AND UNDER 1 YEAR	1- 5-	5- 15-	15- 25-	25- 35-	35- 45-	45- 55-	55- 65-	65- 75 AND OVER
B46(8) OTHER DISEASES OF DIGESTIVE SYSTEM	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
B38 NEPHRITIS AND NEPHROSIS	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	F	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
B39 HYPERPLASIA OF PROSTATE	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
B46(9) OTHER DISEASES, GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
B46(11) DISEASES OF MUSCULO-SKELETAL SYSTEM	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
B42 CONGENITAL ANOMALIES	M	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	6	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
B44 OTHER CAUSES OF PERINATAL MORTALITY	M	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B45 SYMPTOMS AND ILL DEFINED CONDITIONS	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
BE47 MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS	M	4	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	1	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
BE48 ALL OTHER ACCIDENTS	M	5	-	1	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
BE49 SUICIDE AND SELF-INFLICTED INJURIES	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BE50 ALL OTHER EXTERNAL CAUSES	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	M	207	3	1	2	3	2	4	13	28	78	72
	F	167	6	-	2	2	2	1	6	12	48	88

CAUSE OF DEATH IN INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR

No.	Age	Sex	C A U S E
1	20 mins.	Female	Ia. Hydrocephalus.
2.	1 hr. 45 mins	Female	Ia. Prematurity (a twin).
3.	1 hr. 50 mins	Male	Ia. Prematurity (a twin).
4.	2 hours	Female	Ia. Prematurity (26 weeks).
5.	6 hours	Female	Ia. Prematurity.
6.	16 hours	Female	Ia. Respiratory Distress Syndrome. b. Prematurity. c. Hydramnios.
7.	16 hours	Male	Ia. Pneumonia. II. Hypoglycaemia Postmaturity.
8.	3 weeks	Male	Ia. Broncho Pneumonia. b. Acute Bronchitis.
9.	3 weeks	Female	Ia. Broncho Pneumonia. b. Intraventricular and Intracerebral Haemorrhage. c. Congenital Meningomyelocele and Hydrocephalus. II. Intracranial Sinus Thromboses (infected).
10.	4 months	Male	Ia. Asphyxia due to inhalation of vomit. Misadventure.

ESTIMATED POPULATION, BIRTHS AND DEATHS FOR THE YEARS 1960 - 1970

YEAR	ESTIMATED POPULATION	NUMBER OF BIRTHS						DEATHS			INFANT DEATHS					
		Legitimate			Illegitimate						Legitimate			Illegitimate		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1960	22,270	157	165	322	12	3	15	151	164	315	5	3	8	-	-	-
1961	22,810	199	146	345	14	16	30	142	165	307	4	1	5	-	-	-
1962	23,070	192	178	370	11	14	25	168	145	313	7	10	17	2	-	2
1963	23,320	178	155	333	7	6	13	164	176	340	1	1	2	-	-	-
1964	24,380	167	188	355	7	12	19	160	152	312	2	4	6	1	1	2
1965	24,900	183	178	361	8	17	25	182	167	349	5	4	9	-	-	-
1966	25,350	206	183	389	16	11	27	178	157	335	2	3	5	1	-	1
1967	25,570	198	188	386	14	13	27	181	182	363	7	3	10	-	-	-
1968	26,050	194	175	369	13	8	21	206	184	390	5	2	7	1	-	1
1969	26,340	168	168	336	19	11	30	185	186	371	1	-	1	-	-	-
1970	27,000	189	168	357	15	10	25	207	167	374	3	6	9	1	-	1

# I N F E C T I O U S   D I S E A S E S

## -   a n d   -

# F O O D   P O I S O N I N G

Health Services and Public Health Act, 1968

The Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations, 1968

The infectious diseases listed below and Food Poisoning are notifiable to the Medical Officer of Health of a local authority under the provisions of the above Act and Regulations:

Acute encephalitis	Ophthalmia Neonatorum
Acute meningitis	Paratyphoid Fever
Acute poliomyelitis	Plague
Anthrax	Relapsing fever
Cholera	Scarlet Fever
Diphtheria	Smallpox
Dysentery	Tetanus
(amoebic or bacillary)	Tuberculosis
Infective Jaundice	Typhoid Fever
Leprosy	Typhus
Leptospirosis	Whooping Cough
Malaria	Yellow Fever
Measles	

The diseases notified in 1970 with numbers are shown below:

Dysentery	2	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	3
Food Poisoning	1	Scarlet Fever	8
Infective Jaundice	1	Tuberculosis (respiratory)	1
Malaria		(of meninges)	1
(contracted abroad)	1	Whooping Cough	1
Measles	49		

### Food Poisoning

One notification of Food Poisoning was received, and one sporadic case was ascertained. The latter was a 1 year old child, the daughter of a herdsman who works on a farm where a number of animals were infected with *Salmonella typhimurium*, the food poisoning organism. An investigation was carried out and the workers on the farm and their families (totalling eleven persons) submitted faecal specimens for bacteriological examination. The organism was isolated only from the 1 year old child and I think it is possible that this small child became infected when playing in the farm yard.

## Public Health (Aircraft) Regulations 1966

These Regulations require that a person arriving in this country by air from a declared Smallpox locally infected or endemic area produces a valid international certificate of vaccination against smallpox.

In 1970 two Notices in accordance with these Regulations were received from Heathrow Airport in respect of travellers coming from Smallpox endemic areas without international vaccination certificates. Surveillances were carried out.

## International Sanitary Regulations

In accordance with these Regulations 875 certificates were duly authenticated. These were for smallpox and cholera.

## Chest Radiography Service (see page 47)

Up till 31st March, 1970 the Portsmouth Mass Radiography Unit served Pulborough and Storrington. This Unit visited these places in January, February and March, 1970 and the number X-rayed is shown below:

<u>Type of Referral</u>	<u>Pulborough</u>			<u>Storrington</u>		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Industrial	2	7	9	2	14	16
General Public	3	1	4	6	4	10
G.P. Referrals	40	28	68	40	22	62
	45	36	81	48	40	88

No cases of primary carcinoma of bronchus and no cases of active Tuberculosis respectively were found. Three cases of tuberculosis requiring out-patient supervision only were found and one case of cardiac abnormality.

From 1st April, 1970 the Service was provided by the Surrey Chest Radiography Unit. From April - December, 1970 the total number of persons referred by general practitioners who were X-Rayed at the Unit at Pulborough was 290, but this figure can include persons from outside the District. Of this number 6 males were found to have lung cancer.

A total number of 871 persons (including M.O.H. referrals and members of general public) were X-Rayed at the 2 sites visited in Pulborough and Shoreham. Of this number 1 case of pulmonary tuberculosis was found in a female.

YEAR	NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND FOOD POISONING										1960 - 1970 *		TOTALS			
	DYSENTERY	* ERYSIPELAS	FOOD POISONING	**	INFECTIVE JAUNDICE	MALARIA	MEASLES	MENINGITIS	PARATYPHOID	* PNEUMONIA	POLIOMYELITIS	* PUERPERAL PYREXIA		SCARLET FEVER	TUBERCULOSIS	WHOPPING COUGH
1960	-	1	-			-	61	-	-	-	1	-	12	4	128	207
1961	-	2	5			-	534	-	-	3	-	1	7	2	73	627
1962	2	3	1			-	44	-	-	15	-	1	3	4	1	74
1963	3	-	4			-	441	-	-	4	-	1	8	5	23	489
1964	5	-	-			-	54	-	1	3	-	-	6	1	32	102
1965	6	1	6			-	404	-	-	2	-	-	9	1	6	435
1966	1	1	-			-	83	-	2	2	-	1	9	1	1	101
1967	13	-	6			-	493	-	-	4	-	-	12	3	17	548
1968	-	1	-	5	1	77	1	1	-	3	-	1	7	3	3	102
1969	2	.	4	26	-	37	-	-	-		-		-	1	-	70
1970	2		1	1	1	49	-	-	-		-		8	2	1	65

\* Three cases of ophthalmia neonatorum were also notified in 1970; none in the other years.

\* Not notifiable since 1st. October 1968.

\*\* Notifiable in this District only since 15th. June 1968.

# S A N I T A R Y    C I R C U M S T A N C E S

-of the-    A R E A

## PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

The North West Sussex Water Board is the Statutory Water Undertaker for the whole of the Chanctonbury Rural District and I am indebted to Mr. T.R.Ellson, C.Eng., M.I.C.E., M.I.Mech.E., F.I.W.E., M.I.B.M., Engineer and Manager to the Board, for the information which follows regarding the public supply to the Chanctonbury Rural District for the period 1st. April 1970 to 31st March 1971.

"Although the overall consumption has shown a very small increase throughout the year, the peak summer demands during the month of June were exceptionally high and great difficulty was experienced in the maintenance of adequate supplies. The peak demand experienced was on the 9th. June, 1970 when the consumption was 14,612,000 m.g.d."

It has been possible during the year to resolve the problems of North Chapel, and Plaistow, Loxwood and Ifold, areas where trouble was being experienced with low pressure. Another place which is in the Chanctonbury area and remains to be dealt with is Amberley.

A total of 4,247 bacteriological and 1,636 chemical samples have been examined in the period under review. The figures for 1969/70 were 3,962 and 1,218 respectively.

Chemical analyses for final waters at the Board's Pumping Stations are set down in tabular form on page 19.

Little significant change has been noted in the chemical quality of the final waters supplied except at Hardham where a dose of 5 p.p.m. of sodium hexametaphosphate has been applied to the water leaving the Pumping Station. This treatment should help combat the problems of discoloured water experienced at times of high demand. It is of interest to note that the highest value found for chloride content at the river intake at Hardham occurred shortly after a fall of snow and may be attributed to the salt used for road clearing.

The table on page 18 shows the bacteriological purity of waters entering the distribution system (final waters) and at various points in the distribution system including consumers' premises. The bacteriological purity of the raw waters prior to treatment is given for comparison purposes.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF (a) RAW WATERS  
(b) FINAL WATERS FOR YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1971.

Type	Source	Number of Samples	% free from Coliform type	% free from E.Coli.
Raw Water	Hardham River Intake	54	Nil	7.4
	" B.H./2	118	100	100
	" B.H./3	40	97.5	100
	" B.H./4	117	90.7	99.3
	" B.H./5	61	100	100
	" B.H./6	50	94.0	100
	Hardham Aerator Inlet	45	100	100
	Haslingbourne Spring	44	Nil	45.5
	Haslingbourne Supplementary Spring	44	4.6	93.5
	Haslingbourne Borehole	44	70.5	100
	Lodsworth	45	91.0	100
	Nutbourne	1	100	100
	Rogate	46	84.7	97.8
	Rotherfield	49	100	100
	Smock Alley	3	100	100
	Steyning	26	26.9	92.4
	Weir Wood	55	Nil	12.7
Final Water	Hardham	300	99.7	100
	Haslingbourne	49	95.9	100
	Lodsworth	47	100	100
	Nutbourne	2	100	100
	Rogate	53	94.2	100
	Rotherfield	50	100	100
	Smock Alley	3	100	100
	Steyning	48	100	100
	Weir Wood	120	99.4	100
Distribution	Service Reservoirs	528	96.0	99.8
	Kiosks	506	94.6	100
	Distribution *	665	82.9	99.7
	New Mains	253	72	94.5

\*The difficulties associated with these samples have been limited to Henley and Itchingfield Reservoirs. If these samples are not included the % Coliform free is 94.8%.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF FINAL WATERS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 1971

	HARDHAM				HASLINGBOURNE				LODS WORTH		ROGATE				ROTHERFIELD				STEYNING				WEIR WOOD
	Av.	Max.	Min.		Av.	Max.	Min.		Av.		Av.	Max.	Min.		Av.	Max.	Min.		Av.	Max.	Min.	Av.	
No. of Samples	59				8				7		7				7				3				83
Temp. °C.	11.0	15.0	7.8		10.4	12.9	9.2		10.8		10.9	13.0	9.6		10.0	14.2	7.4		12.5	-	-		10.9
Colour	<5	<5	<5		<5	<5	<5		<5		<5	<5	<5		<5	<5	<5		<5	<5	<5		<5
pH	7.6	8.50	6.80		7.6	7.90	7.35		7.4		7.2	7.45	7.05		7.5	7.70	7.30		7.7	7.80	7.60		7.95
Electrical Conductivity	263	310	232		468	500	430		430		194	205	178		502	510	500		405	425	380		303
Total Dissolved Solids ppm	178	214	147		314	333	290		299		138	145	130		347	357	339		275	281	263		202
Total Hardness ppm	103	125	85		216	228	204		211		73	81	64		257	260	254		195	200	190		119
Temporary Hardness ppm	63	85	37		161	172	148		167		56	60	52		200	204	196		167	168	166		56
Chlorides ppm	29	33	22		30	34	27		28		22	25	18		26	29	23		26	30	24		31
Free Carbon Dioxide ppm	3.2	12.5	NIL		8.1	11.5	3.0		11		6.6	8.0	4.8		11	15.0	6.0		5.7	7.0	3.0		1.7
Iron ppm	0.01	0.06	<0.01		0.09	0.19	0.03		<0.01		0.04	0.10	<0.01		0.03	0.08	<0.01		0.01	0.04	<0.01		0.02
Manganese ppm	0.02	0.08	<0.01		0.01	0.04	<0.01		<0.01		<0.01	<0.01	<0.01		<0.01	<0.01	<0.01		<0.01	<0.01	0.01		<0.01
Aluminium ppm	0.02	0.32	<0.02		<0.02	0.03	<0.02		<0.02		<0.02	<0.02	<0.02		<0.02	0.04	<0.02		<0.02	0.04	0.02		0.06
Fluorides ppm	0.11	0.12	0.10		-	-	-		-		-	-	-		-	-	-		-	-	-		0.10
Residual Chlorine ppm	0.30	0.4	0.08		0.28	0.30	0.25		0.04		0.09	0.20	<0.02		0.15	0.20	0.12		0.05	0.10	<0.05		0.48

There were no samples taken from the Nutbourne and Stock Alley sources.

"Some comments on the Table (on page 18) are necessary as follows;

1. Most raw waters have deteriorated in bacteriological quality during the period under review, particularly Haslingbourne and Steyning.
2. Final water from four treatment plants have dropped below the ideal standard of 100% of samples to be free from coliforms. On the seven occasions when this occurred, coliforms could not be demonstrated in samples taken as soon as possible after the original result.
3. Samples showing coliform counts have been obtained from time to time at Henley Service Reservoir and also in Henley Village

The reservoir, which is a very old structure, has been cleaned out and necessary repair work has been completed on roof, inlet and covers. Chlorination has been introduced at the time of the suspect samples. "

During the period August 1970 - November 1970 The Water Research Association carried out an investigation concerned with the cause of the dirty water complaints and possible remedial action and recommendations were made by them regarding swabbing of trunk mains and the cleaning out of service reservoirs, and calgon dosing. "

---

During the early part of the year complaints were received by my department about "brownish discoloration of the water" This matter was taken up with the Engineer and Manager to the Board and the explanation is that it is due to the suspension in the water of iron and manganese. This matter is referred to above in the Report of the Engineer and Manager. \*

#### PRIVATE WATER SUPPLIES

A number of properties have private water supplies and samples were taken from a number of these during 1970. The results were mostly satisfactory; out of 33 samples, only 4 showed the presence of faecal coli. Unfortunately one of these is from a farm where milk is produced.

Swimming Baths A number of the schools in the District, private and state have swimming baths. Samples of water were taken from these and submitted for examination. The results varied and investigation was carried out in unsatisfactory cases and advice given.

\*  
Samples from public supplies:- 26 samples were submitted for examination. In 25 cases the result was satisfactory. In 1 case the plate count was high but there were no E. Coli. The result was sent to the Board and further samples were satisfactory.

## SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

At the end of 1967 the Comprehensive Scheme for the main drainage of the district was complete making a total of 14 parishes in the rural district served by main drainage.

Further main drainage schemes to be undertaken are the Maudlyn area of Bramber; extensions to Upper Beeding; Stocksfield, Wiston; Chantry Lane, Sullington and the relief sewer of Upper Beeding. Drainage of part of the hamlets of Woodmancote, Ashurst, North Heath, Pulborough; and sewer extensions to Ashington and Small Dole are also envisaged in the future.

During the year work commenced on the sewerage of the Heath Common area of Ashington and Washington and the surface water drainage scheme for parts of Steyning was completed.

Cesspools During 1970, nine properties having cesspools were connected to main drainage and 12 properties were constructed with cesspool drainage. The total number of cesspools in the district at the end of the year was 1,771.

## REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

A refuse collection service is provided to the whole of the rural district, 92% of the properties receiving a weekly collection, the remainder a fortnightly collection. In June, 1969 a Work Study Incentive Bonus Scheme was introduced.

The refuse collection vehicles used are compaction compression machines and the district is divided into six rounds; in addition a special vehicle is employed for bulk collections from households, shops and business premises. Collection is made from the rear of premises and carried out by the skip system. Refuse is disposed of by means of controlled tipping at three sites within the district.

The services of Sewerage and Sewage disposal and Refuse Collection and Disposal are the responsibility of the Surveyor.

## PUBLIC HEALTH ACT 1936

The following notices were authorised by the Council in 1970 and served:

Section 39 - Provision as to drainage In accordance with the provision of this section, two notices were served in respect

of the condition of 2 cesspools and drains serving two cottages and disused battery hen houses at Nos. 1 and 2, Firsland Farm Cottage, Woodmancote.

Section 50 - Overflowing and leaking cesspools In accordance with the provisions of section 50, 2 notices were served in respect of 2 overflowing and leaking cesspools at the Stud Cottages, the Stud Grooms Bungalow, Sullington Old Rectory, Sullington Lane, Sullington.

Section 83 - Cleansing of filthy or verminous premises A notice was served in accordance with Section 83 of the Public Health Act, 1936, in respect of accumulations of rubbish and the condition of premises in Browns Lane, Storrington.

Section 93 - Statutory nuisances 4 notices were served under section 93 in respect of statutory nuisances existing at the premises listed below:

- (a) Firsland Farm (3 notices)
- (b) Malthouse Farm (1 notice)

OFFENSIVE TRADES - Section 107 There are no Offensive Trades in the District.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES - Section 235 There are no common lodging houses in the District.

PROVISION OF MORTUARIES - Section 198

There is no public mortuary in the District.

Bodies from the Chanctonbury District are received into the mortuary at Southlands Hospital, Shoreham-by-Sea. These facilities resulted from a scheme formulated in 1968 for the sharing of the mortuary facilities at Southlands by the Regional Hospital Board and the three Councils of Shoreham-by-Sea Urban District, Southwick Urban District and Chanctonbury Rural District. This scheme which included the upgrading of the mortuary at Southlands Hospital was accepted by all the authorities concerned, the work of upgrading was completed in 1969 when the new arrangement then came into operation.

During 1970 the number of bodies from Chanctonbury received into the mortuary was 21.

#### RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT 1951

This Act is designed to secure the use of "clean" filling materials in upholstered and other articles which are stuffed or lined. One factory in the District is registered under this Act.

### PET ANIMALS ACT 1951

This Act requires that no person shall keep a pet shop except under the authority of a licence granted by the local authority. Before a licence is granted certain conditions must be complied with.

In 1970, in accordance with the provisions of Section 1 of the PetAnimals Act 1951 licences were granted as shown below;-

- (a) for the keeping of a pet shop at Steyning Market.
- (b) for the keeping of a pet shop at Rockdale Farm Broadford Bridge.

The Council instituted proceedings with respect to a pet shop being kept at Stonehorse Cottage, Ewhurst Manor Farm in contravention of the provisions of Section 1 of the Act. The defendant pleaded guilty, was given an absolute discharge and required to pay costs of £5. 5s.

### ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT 1963

This Act provides for a system of licensing and inspection by local authorities of any establishment at which a business of providing accommodation for cats and dogs is carried on.

Seven applications for renewal of licences were granted in 1970 subject to the standard conditions, and one application for a licence in respect of Rockdale Farm, Broadford Bridge was also granted.

### NOISE ABATEMENT ACT 1960

This Act makes provisions in respect of the control of noise and vibration with a view to their abatement.

During 1970 complaints received alleging nuisance from noise numbered 19. These were as follows;-

- 3 complaints concerning dogs barking at boarding kennels;
- 2 concerning a bird scarer;
- 8 of noise emanating from factories;
- 4 of noise made by lorries at transport depots;
- 1 concerning a tar machine and one a launderette.

Two complaints were not substantiated. In the other cases co-operation from the persons concerned resulted in the noise being abated or reduced.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT 1949

The purpose of this Act is to make permanent provision for preventing loss of food by infestation. Under this Act the Local Authority must take such steps as may be necessary to secure as far as practicable that their district is kept free from rats and mice and must keep such records and make such reports relating to their functions under this part of the Act as may be required by any directions given by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

In 1970, 414 complaints were received and 2,116 visits were made by the Rodent Operator.

Below is a copy of the Annual Report on Rats and Mice submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food for the year ended 31st December, 1970.

<u>PROPERTIES OTHER THAN SEWERS</u>	Type of Property	
	Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
1. Number of properties in district.	11,828	898
2.a. Total number of properties (including nearby premises inspected following notification.)	413	29
b. Number infested by:		
(i) Rats	385	29
(ii) Mice	28	-
3.a. Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification.	23	5
b. Number infested by:		
(i) Rats	23	5
(ii) Mice	-	-
<u>SEWERS</u>		
4. Were any sewers infested by rats during the year	YES	

The Council gave consideration to their scheme of charging for the disinfection of business premises which had been the practice for many years. The income from this source was estimated to be £80 in the financial year 1970 - 1971. The Council decided that no charge be made for the disinfection of rateable hereditaments.

#### NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT 1948

Section 47 concerns the removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention. Fortunately it was not necessary to take action under this section in 1970.

Section 50 relates to burial or cremation of the dead in cases where it appears to the local authority that no suitable arrangements have been or are being made otherwise than by the local authority. In such cases the burial or cremation becomes the duty of the local authority.

In 1970, two cremations and one burial were carried out in accordance with this section.

#### CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT 1960

12 caravan sites are licensed in the District and there is a total of 346 caravans on these sites. There are 45 individual caravans in the District.

Three Enforcement Notices were served in 1970 to secure the discontinuance of the unauthorised use of sites, in Pulborough (2) and Thakeham (1).

#### AIR RAID SHELTERS

In 1970, in accordance with Civil Defence Circular No. 14/1968 the Council, having received a certificate under (b) of that Circular from the Medical Officer of Health that air raid shelters in Hyde Lane, Hyde Street, and Pepperscombe Lane, Upper Beeding, were a danger to health, obtained tenders for their removal at public expense. The matter was in hand at the end of the year.

EXOTIC ANIMALS Information was received in 1970 from the Divisional Veterinary Officer, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food that, under the Exotic Animals (Importation) Order 1969 he had visited the premises named below in connection with approval under the Order as acclimatisation centres for exotic animals. The Council has no function under this Order but of course the matter is of public health importance in relation to infectious disease.

Shamrock Farms (Great Britain) Ltd., Small Dole.  
Brown's Meadow, Edburton, Small Dole.

# FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES

## FOOD AND DRUGS ACT 1955

This Act makes provisions in connection with the following:-

Composition and labelling of food and drugs.

Food unfit for human consumption.

Hygiene in connection with sale etc. of food to the public.

Milk and Dairies.

Provisions and Regulation of Markets.

Registration of premises and licensing of vehicles etc.  
in connection with the sale of food.

Special provisions as to sale etc. of particular food.

Slaughterhouses and Knackers yards.

This Department has records in respect of 275 food premises in the District where the following food trades are carried on:

Bakehouses	7
Bakers, Sugar and Flour Confectioners	100
Butchers Shops	19
Fishmongers	5
Grocers, Greengrocers and General Provisions	87
Hotels and Licensed Premises (including Off Licences)	63
Ice Cream	84
Preparation and/or the manufacture of sausages etc.	36
Restaurants and Cafes including those in factories, nursing homes, schools etc.	106

Certain of the above premises are registered in accordance with Section 16 of the Act. These will be dealt with later in the report.

## THE FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960

The Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960 make provisions relating to matters of hygiene in food handling which include: provision of wash hand basins; facilities for washing food and equipment; protection of food from contamination; personal cleanliness; first aid materials; cleanliness and repair of food rooms; etc.

Regulation 16 This Regulation which relates to the provision of wash hand basins applies to all the premises in each of the categories on the preceding page. No certificates of exemption have been issued.

Regulation 19 This Regulation which relates to the provision of facilities for washing food and equipment applies to all the premises in each of the categories on the preceding page. No certificates of exemption have been issued.

Below is a table showing particulars of contraventions of the Regulations in 1970.

R E G U L A T I O N	No. of Contraventions	
	Found	Remedied
5. Insanitary Premises	0	2
6. Cleanliness of equipment	5	4
8. Protection of food from risk of contamination	3	2
9. Personal cleanliness	1	1
14. Sanitary Conveniences	4	4
16. Provision of wash hand basins	7	3
18. Accommodation for clothing etc.	1	1
19. Facilities for washing food and equipment	2	2
21. Ventilation of food rooms	3	3
23. Cleanliness and repair of food rooms	20	14
24. Accumulation of refuse etc.	2	2
25. Temperature at which foods are to be kept	1	1
26. Display of stall holders name and address	3	3

The premises to which the contraventions on the previous page relate are listed below:-

Butchers	7	Poultry Packing Stations	3
Canteens/Cafes	14	Public House	1
Grocers	11	Stalls	4
Hotels/Restaurants	10	Salmon Smoking Plant	1
Milk Vending Machine	1		

#### REGISTERED FOOD PREMISES

Certain food premises have to be registered by the local authority in accordance with Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act 1955. This section provides that no premises shall be used for:

- (a) the sale, or the manufacture for the purpose of sale, of ice-cream, or the storage of ice-cream intended for sale, or
- (b) the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale,

unless they are registered under this section for that purpose by the local authority.

In 1970 the Council registered three premises and below is shown the number of premises on the Council's Register at the end of the year.

Premises registered for the sale and/or storage of ice cream	82
Premises registered for the manufacture for the purpose or sale of, ice cream	2
Premises registered for the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale	36

No contraventions of the provisions of Section 16 were found during the year.

## UN SOUND FOOD

Section 9 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 relates to the examination and seizure of suspected food. An authorised officer of a Council may at all reasonable times examine any food intended for human consumption which has been sold, or is offered or exposed for sale, or is in the possession of, or has been deposited with or consigned to, any person for the purpose of sale or of preparation for sale, and, if it appears to him to be unfit for human consumption, may seize it and remove it in order to have it dealt with by a Justice of the Peace.

No formal action was necessary under this section during the year, but requests were received from trades people for examination of suspected food.

A list of foods found to be unfit for human consumption and voluntarily surrendered during 1970 is given below:-

F O O D	Cwt	Qr	Lb	Oz
Bread/Crumpets		2	22	6
Butter		1	22	0
Carcase meat and edible offal	14	1	6	0
Dried Vegetables			2	0
Fresh Fish		1	24	0
Game			16	0
<u>Frozen Foods</u>				
Fish/Fish Products	4	2	9	15
Fruit			12	0
Fruit Juice			26	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Meat/Chicken & Products	3	3	4	0 $\frac{1}{4}$
Pies/Pastry & Pasta		3	18	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Trifles, Mousse, Ice cream and Confectionery	5	0	12	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Vegetables	6	1	0	5
<u>Tinned Foods</u>				
Cream			4	0
Fruit		1	14	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Jam			4	0
Meat		1	0	0
Milk			2	1
Puddings				10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Soup				15 $\frac{1}{4}$
Vegetables		2	2	15 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total	38	1	9	13 $\frac{1}{2}$

### Disposal of Unfit Food

Unfit food is disposed of at the Council's Refuse Disposal Tip.

## ICE CREAM

154\* samples of ice cream were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service for the Methylene Blue Test, which is the prescribed test for ice cream. The Methylene Blue Test is not a Statutory Test but the gradings are a guide to the standard of cleanliness achieved.

Grade I	55	Grade III	6
Grade II	91	Grade IV	0

Grades I and II are satisfactory, Grade III and IV are unsatisfactory and in these cases repeat samples were taken and investigations were carried out with a view to locating faulty methods in the manufacture and handling. Examination of 2 lollies gave a satisfactory result.

\*2 of these were ice lollies.

## MILK

Local Authorities are required by the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959, to keep a register of persons carrying on the trade of milk distributor and of all dairy premises other than dairy farms in their district. At the end of 1970 the following were registered:

Milk Distributors	43
-------------------	----

Milk (Special Designation) Regulations 1963 and the Milk (Special Designation) (Amendment) Regulations 1965

In accordance with these Regulations all milk sold to the public must bear one of the special designations. The designated milks are:

Untreated	Sterilised
Pasteurised	Ultra Heat Treated

and all milk sold to the public must comply with prescribed tests according to the designation.

During 1970 samples of milk were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service for the prescribed tests and on the next page is a table giving the particulars.

DESIGNATED MILKS - PRESCRIBED TESTS AND BIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION \*

Designation of milk	No. of samples	Methylene Blue Test	Phosphatase Test	Biological examination Brucella abortus M. tuberculosis	Turbidity Test
Pasteurised	43	34 S 4 F 5 V	43 S	-	-
Untreated	21	19 S 2 F	- -	All negative	-
Sterilised	3	-	-	-	3 S

S = satisfied the prescribed test.

F = failed to satisfy the prescribed test.

V = test void. Permissible atmospheric shade temperature exceeded.

Ultra Heat Treated Milk - Colony Count Test

One sample of ultra heat treated milk satisfied the test.

CREAM

There are two tests usually carried out on cream. In the case of heat treated cream the phosphatase test is carried out to show the adequacy of heat treatment. For both heat treated and raw (i.e. not heat treated) cream the methylene blue test is used to test the standard of cleanliness in the handling of the cream.

These are not statutory tests when used for cream and there is no requirement that cream be heat treated.

In 1970, 7 samples of pasteurised (i.e. heat treated) cream were submitted for the tests : all satisfied the phosphatase test but only one satisfied the methylene blue test.

3 samples of raw cream were submitted for the methylene blue test : they all failed the test.

EXAMINATION OF MILKS FOR BRUCELLA AND SALMONELLA ORGANISMS

Brucella As a result of a suspected case of Undulant Fever in a farm worker, samples of raw milk (bulk and from groups of cows) from the farm were submitted for examination. The results were negative.

Salmonella Following information received from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food of the presence of salmonella infection of cows on a farm, samples of milk, bulk and from individual cows, were submitted for bacteriological examination. The results were negative.

## FOOD COMPLAINTS

Powers to deal with food complaints are provided in Sections 2 and 8 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

During 1970, a number of complaints were received from persons who felt that they had been sold food which was unfit for human consumption. An investigation was made of the complaints and the vendors of the food in question were informed and invited to submit explanations.

Below are particulars of cases in respect of which the Council instituted proceedings in 1970 in accordance with the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, followed by the result of the hearing of cases in which proceedings were instituted in 1969.

<u>Offence</u>	<u>Result</u>
1. Sold a sliced wrapped loaf of bread in a mouldy condition.	Fine of £20 0 0 Costs £15 0 0
2. Sold a Cornish pasty in a mouldy condition.	Fine of £5 0 0 Costs £10 0 0
3. Sold a loaf of take and bake bread in a mouldy condition.	Hearing of case will be in 1971.
4. Sold a wrapped sliced loaf which was in a mouldy condition (proceedings instituted in 1969)	Fine of £20 0 0 Costs £15 15 0
5. Sold a packet of sausages in a mouldy condition (proceedings instituted in 1969).	Defendants given an absolute discharge.
6. Sold a steak and kidney pie in a mouldy condition. (Proceedings instituted in 1969).	Fine of £10 0 0 Costs £10 0 0
7. Sold a leg of lamb unfit for human consumption. (Proceedings instituted in 1969).	Fine of £20 0 0 Costs £10 0 0

Other complaints received with alleged defects and manner dealt with are given below:

- (a) Christmas pudding infested with mites. The report of the Public Analyst showed that the mites were of the species *Tyrophagus putrescentiae* and that there was evidence of several generations of the mites. However, he found

CARCASES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR PART

	Cattle excluding cows†	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	249	-	2	139	195
Number inspected	249	-	2	139	195
<u>All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</u>					
Whole carcases condemned	-	-	-	5	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	70	-	1	3	12
Percentage of number inspected, affected with disease other than tuberculosis or cysticerci	28.1	-	50	5.75	6.15
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>					
Whole carcases condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	3
Percentage of number inspected, affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	1.53
<u>Cysticercosis only</u>					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of number inspected, affected with cysticerci	-	-	-	-	-

it difficult to decide when the original infestation occurred. Warning letter was sent to the manufacturer.

- (b) Wholemeale loaf containing areas of dark greyish foreign matter. The Public Analyst reported that this foreign matter consisted of dough with compounds of iron and a trace of mineral oil. Warning letter was sent to manufacturer.
- (c) Meat pie in a mouldy condition. There was a discrepancy concerning the date of purchase and the coding on the wrapper of the pie. The vendors were advised on stock rotation.
- (d) Ham and egg pie containing a piece of foreign matter.: this was found to consist of pig tissue. No action.
- (e) Bottle of milk containing a second milk bottle top. No action.
- (f) A tin of chopped ham containing a small piece of wood in the meat content. No action.
- (g) Bottle of milk containing a maggot. The Public Analyst identified the maggot as being a larva of the hover fly 'Syrphidae' and he was of the opinion that the maggot gained access to the bottle after it was opened. No action .
- (h) Unsound corned beef in a damaged can.  
Unsound baby food in a damaged can.  
Bottle of milk in a soured condition.  
  
In these 3 cases there was insufficient evidence about the alleged offence. No action.
- (i) Doughnut containing a foreign object. Examination by Public Analyst revealed this to be a piece of a steel spring or some similar object which had been baked in the doughnut. Warning letter was sent to manufacturer.

Scotch Egg - In 1968 the Council instituted proceedings in respect of a scotch egg sold to a customer and found to contain maggots. The manufacturers and suppliers of the sausage meat were found guilty of the offence at the Steyning Magistrates Court on 14th July, 1969. The manufacturer appealed against the conviction and at the Quarter Sessions held at Chichester on 5th November, 1969 their appeal was allowed, the conviction quashed and the Court awarded costs against the Council. The Council's Solicitors were instructed to proceed with an appeal to the Divisional Court. They took Counsel's Opinion following which the matter was before the Council again in 1970 and the Council decided to take no further action.

### POULTRY INSPECTION

In 1970 the premises listed below were registered in accordance with Section 2 of the Slaughter of Poultry Act, 1967:

North Farm, London Road, Washington.  
Ross Chickens, Ccotham, Storrington.  
Appledore Farm, Rock Road, Washington.

Below is the information required in accordance with circular M/H 1/69:

- |       |   |                       |
|-------|---|-----------------------|
| (i)   | Number of poultry processing premises in the District   | 15                    |
| (ii)  | Number of visits to these premises in 1970  | 528                   |
| (iii) | Number of birds processed   | 2,166,482             |
| (iv)  | Type of birds - turkeys, hens, broilers, capons and geese   |                       |
| (v)   | Percentage of birds rejected as unfit for human consumption   | 0.223%                |
| (vi)  | Weight of poultry condemned as unfit for human consumption  | 228 cwt.<br>(approx.) |
| (vii) | Comments on poultry processing and inspection - great reliance has to be placed on the processing firm's own systems of inspection by trained members of their staff. Inspections by the Public Health Inspectors are made, as often as possible, of the premises and as much supervision as possible is given to the poultry processing. |                       |

### SLAUGHTERHOUSES ACT 1958 SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT 1958

There are two private slaughterhouses in the District, one in Henfield and one in Steyning. Licences to use these premises were renewed in 1970 and 5 licences to slaughter animals were renewed for 1970.

100% meat inspection is carried out by the Public Health Inspectors, and on page 33 is a table prepared in accordance with Ministry requirements. A charge is made for inspections (Ministry Circ. FSH 9/63).

The causes of condemnation were:- 1 sheep-fevered; one sheep-septicaemia; two sheep-oedema and emaciation.

### GAME ACT 1831

Licences under the Game Act 1831 were granted to 18 persons in respect of 19 premises.

## H O U S I N G

Local authorities have duties in relation to housing under the Public Health Acts 1936 and 1961 and the Housing Acts. Under the Public Health Act, 1936 the main action is in respect of Nuisances - their discovery and abatement. These are dealt with elsewhere in the report. Other aspects of housing are provided for in the Housing Acts 1957 and 1969 and other relevant Acts,

The Housing Act 1957 makes provision for securing the repair, maintenance and sanitary condition of houses; for clearance and redevelopment; for the abatement of overcrowding and for the provision of housing accommodation.

The Housing Act 1969 makes further provision for grants; in relation to house improvement and repair; houses in multiple occupation; for payments in respect of unfit houses subject to compulsory purchase, clearance, demolition or closing orders. It confers powers on local authorities to improve living conditions by improving the amenities of areas or of dwellings therein.

### HOUSING ACT 1957

Section 16 In accordance with the provisions of Section 17 of the Housing Act, 1957, the Council made a Closing Order in respect of The Malt House, Church Street, Amberley.

Section 27 (2) In accordance with this section, the Council being satisfied that the premises had been rendered fit for human habitation, determined the Closing Order dated 4th April, 1967, in respect of No. 1 Church Lane.

Section 42 - Slum Clearance The Council considered Circular 92/69 from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government (now Department of the Environment) requesting their programme for 1970 - 73. The Council informed the Ministry that they had no areas to be dealt with in that period.

Provision of Housing Accommodation \*Below is given the number of units of housing accommodation completed in 1970 by the Council and by private developers respectively:

By Council	44
By private developers	183

Modernisation of Council Houses Twenty houses were modernised in 1970. Since 1960 a total of 488 houses have been modernised.

\* Figures supplied by the Surveyor

Housing Applications Below are particulars from the Council's Housing Department's Register for 1970 supplied by the Housing Manager. Transfers between Council houses are not included.

1. No. of applicants on Register at 1st. January 1970	498
2. No. added to Register in 1970	215
3. No. of persons rehoused from slum clearance property	0
4. No. of applicants rehoused from general waiting list	111
5. No. of applicants removed from Register because rehoused privately, left district etc.	61
6. No. of applicants on the Register at 31st. December 1970	542

#### HOUSING ACT 1969

Improvement Grants There are two kinds of grants for the improvement of houses. One is the Standard Grant for the provision of standard amenities. The maximum amount of this grant is £200 with an overall maximum of £450 in special circumstances. The Discretionary Grant is for the purpose of improving houses to a good standard or converting them into flats. The Discretionary Grant is £1000 or £1200 in the case of conversion.

Standard Grants In 1970 the Council approved 22 standard grants ranging from £50 to £450. The total amount was £5,325 5s. Od.

Discretionary Grants In 1970 the Council approved 23 discretionary Grants ranging between £74 and £1,000. The total amount was £13,174.

#### LAND CHARGES ACT 1925

Enquiries as to outstanding sanitary or other notices were answered in respect of searches for which application was made in 1970. The searches numbered 1,167.

-oOo-

## F A C T O R I E S

### S H O P S     -and-     O F F I C E S

Under the Factories Act 1961, District Councils have certain responsibilities in connection with general health and welfare provisions in factories.

In the case of non-power factories i.e. where mechanical power is not used, the duties are concerned with the provisions relating to cleanliness, overcrowding, temperature, ventilation, drainage of floors and sanitary conveniences.

In power factories i.e. where mechanical power is used, the only duty of the District Council relates to sanitary conveniences, the other health provisions being the responsibility of H.M. Inspector of Factories who is also responsible in both types of factories for the requirement relating to the provision of suitable and sufficient lighting.

District Councils are also responsible for enforcing the provisions of the Act relating to Outwork, which is dealt with in Sections 133 and 134, Part VIII of the Factories Act. The classes of outwork to which the provisions relate are specified by Regulations made by the Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity.

Section 133 of the Factories Act requires the occupier of every factory, and every contractor employed by any such occupier in the business of the factory, to keep in prescribed form and manner lists showing the names and addresses of all persons employed by them as outworkers.

A copy of the list is required to be sent to the Local Authority where the factory is situated, and if the place of employment of the outworker is outside the district in which the factory is situated, the Council of that District is required to forward the name and address of any outworker to the appropriate District Council.

Section 134 of the Act applies to the employment of persons in unwholesome premises.

On following pages are (a) a list of factories in the district and (b) tables showing the prescribed particulars which are required by Section 153 (1) of the Factories Act 1961, to be

furnished by Medical Officers of Health in their Annual Reports with respect to matters under Parts I and VIII of that Act which are administered by the District Council.

#### Factories registered in the District

Bakehouses	5
Builders yards, saw mills, joinery yards, plumbers and contractors	29
Boot Repairers	5
Brickworks, tileworks, sand pits etc.	14
Corn chandlers, mills, agricultural merchants and nurseries	9
Electrical and radio workshops	11
Engineers, blacksmiths and metal workshops	17
Food manufacturers	33
Fuel etc. depots	3
Furniture repairers, upholsterers and antiques	8
Garage, cycle shops etc.	47
Miscellaneous	2
Printers	1
Slaughterhouses	2

#### PART VIII OF THE ACT

##### Outwork (Sections 133 and 134)

There are eleven outworkers on the list and they were all employed by firms having factories outside the District. The nature of the work carried out was the making etc. of wearing apparel.

There were no contraventions found under Section 133 of the Act.

No instances of work in unwholesome premises were found during the year.

FACTORIES ACT 1961

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of  
the Factories Act, 1961

PART I OF THE ACT

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health  
(including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspec- tions	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by the Local Authorities	24	9	-	-
ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	161	81	2	-
iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (exclu- ding outworkers' premises)	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	185	90	2	-

# FACTORIES ACT 1961

## Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act 1961

### PART I OF THE ACT

#### 2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found:

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Reme- died	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1.)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2.)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3.)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4.)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.)	-	-	-	-	-
a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
b) Unsuitable or defective	2	2	-	1	-
c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2	2	-	1	-

# OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

This Act, which makes provision for securing the health, safety and welfare of persons employed in these premises, came into operation in 1964. The two Public Health Inspectors were appointed under Section 52(1) of the Act and carry out these duties as Public Health Inspectors.

Below are tables and other particulars showing the operation of the Act during 1970:-

TABLE A

## REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

Class of Premises	Number newly registered during year	Total number registered at end of year	Number receiving one or more general inspections during the year
Offices	9	69	13
Retail Shops	2	112	16
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	-	1	-
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	-	19	2
Fuel storage depots	-	1	-
Totals	11	202	31

TABLE B

Number of visits of all kinds (including general inspections) to registered premises:-

90

TABLE C

## ANALYSIS BY WORKPLACE OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED PREMISES AT END OF YEAR

Class of Workplace	Number of persons employed
Offices	446
Retail Shops	405
Wholesale departments, warehouses	16
Catering establishments open to the public	59
Canteens	6
Fuel storage depots	3
Total	935 Males - 457 Females - 478

Contraventions 13 contraventions of the Act were found during the year and 7 notices were served.

Exemptions No exemptions have been granted or refused since the coming into operation of the Act.

Prosecutions There were no prosecutions during 1970 and there have been none since the coming into operation of the Act.

Accidents Section 48 of the Act requires notification where an accident occurring on the premises to which the Act applies, causes the death of the injured person or disables him for more than three days from doing his usual work. One such accident was reported during the year when an assistant in a ladies hair-dressers slipped on the shop floor and injured her knee.

#### SHOPS ACT 1960

Two visits have been made under this Act to premises not covered by the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act i.e. where assistants are employed for less than twenty-one hours per week.

-oOo-

SUMMARY OF THE WORK CARRIED OUT BY THE  
PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS DURING 1970

COMPLAINTS

243 complaints were received and dealt with.

INSPECTIONS, RE-INSPECTIONS, VISITS ETC.

Agriculture (Safety, Health & Welfare Act)	35
Animal Boarding Establishments	21
Atmospheric Pollution (60 observations, 7 visits)	67
Bakehouses	16
Butchers shops and slaughterhouses	473
Caravans, tents and sheds	79
Distributors of milk	95
Factories and Workshops	96
Grocers and Greengrocers	314
Housing Acts	80
Ice cream premises	147
Infectious Disease visits	95
Noise	146
Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act	90
Other food premises	235
Outworkers	4
Pet Animals Act	26
Poultry Packers	528
Public Health Acts	1,372
Rag, Flock & Other Filling Materials Act	1
Restaurants, Cafes and Canteens	220
Rodent Control	198
Shops Act	2
Wet Fish Shops	59
	<hr/>
Total	4,399
	<hr/>

SAMPLES TAKEN - FOR EXAMINATION, TESTS ETC.

Ice cream samples	154
Milk samples	90
Water samples (including swimming baths)	119

## NOTICES

	<u>Served</u>	<u>Complied With*</u>
<u>Informal</u>	50	57
<u>Statutory</u>		
Public Health Act	9	9

\* Notices complied with include some served before 1970.

## DEFECTS REMEDIED, NUISANCES ABATED (as a result of the service of Notices)

Structural defects/house repairs	47
Defective drainage system	32
Accumulations	13
Smoke Nuisance	8
Sanitary Conveniences	5
Noise	2
Keeping of Animals	1
Dustbins provided	1

-oOo-

## A P P E N D I X

### SERVICES PROVIDED BY OTHER AUTHORITIES

Below is a summary of Services provided in the District by other authorities.

#### NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946

The National Health Service Act, 1946 makes provision for the following services:

##### Hospital and Specialist Services (Part II of the Act)

The provision of hospital and specialist services in the District is the responsibility of the South West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board. The Worthing Group Hospital Management Committee set up under this Board carries out the day-to-day administration of the hospitals which serve the District. The names of these hospitals are:

Southlands Hospital	-	General Hospital.
Worthing Hospital	-	General Hospital.
Littlehampton Hospital	-	General Practitioner Hospital.
Swandean Hospital	-	Long-stay cases.
Zachary Merton Hospital	-	Maternity Hospital.

##### Personal Health Services (Part III of the Act)

These services are provided by the West Sussex County Council:

1. The care of mothers and young children.
2. Domiciliary midwifery.
3. Home nursing.
4. Health visiting.
5. Vaccination and Immunisation.
6. Ambulance service.
7. Prevention of illness, care and after-care of persons suffering from illness.
8. Home help.

## General Medical and Dental Services (Part IV of the Act)

The National Health Services Executive Council is the Authority responsible for exercising functions etc. with respect to the provision of services under this part of the Act. The Executive Council operates from 175, Broyle Road, Chichester.

The Local Authority Services under the National Assistance Act, 1948 and the Mental Health Act, 1959, are provided by the West Sussex County Council. That authority also provides the School Health Service. The hospitals in the area providing treatment under the Mental Health Act are Graylingwell Hospital, Chichester; St. Francis Hospital, Haywards Heath; The Acre, Worthing.

### LABORATORY FACILITIES

These are available for the examination of specimens and samples at:

The Public Health Laboratory, Brighton.  
Southlands Hospital Laboratory,  
Shoreham-by-Sea.  
The Public Analysts Laboratory, Lewes.

### MOBILE CHEST RADIOGRAPHY SERVICE

Up to 31st March, 1970, Mass Radiography in West Sussex has been carried out by the Portsmouth Mass Radiography Unit (Wessex Regional Hospital Board). This Unit visited certain parishes in the District. It provided a service for general practitioners, also for medical officers of health as required, and it undertook surveys of the General Public and Industry at intervals.

In 1969 certain changes were made by the Department of Health and Social Security in regard to the Mobile Chest Radiography Service and from 1st April, 1970 the General Practitioner Chest X-Ray Referral Service in West Sussex has been provided by the Surrey Chest Radiography Unit (South West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board). This Unit also visits different towns at weekly intervals, coming to Pulborough on Wednesday afternoons between 2.45 p.m. and 3.15 p.m.. It also provides a service to medical officers of health and is also available to carry out "work contact" examinations.

-oOo-







